

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 30th November 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Kasipore Nibási " ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	" Ahammadi " ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	" Ave Maria " ...	Calcutta	.....
4	" Divákar " ...	Ditto	.....
5	" Gaura Duta " ...	Maldah	.....
6	" Purva Bangabási " ...	Noakholly	.....
7	" Purva Darpan " ...	Chittagong	700	
8	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi " ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	" Arya Darpan " ...	Calcutta	102	25th October 1889.
10	" Bangabási " ...	Ditto	20,000	23rd November 1889.
11	" Burdwán Sanjibani " ...	Burdwan	302	19th ditto.
12	" Chandra Vilásh " ...	Berhampore	250	
13	" Cháruvartá " ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	18th ditto.
14	" Chattal Gazette " ...	Chittagong	800	
15	" Dacca Prakásh " ...	Dacca	1,200	17th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette " ...	Hooghly	885	22nd ditto.
17	" Faridpur Hitaishini " ...	Faridpur	.....
18	" Garib " ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	" Grambási " ...	Uluberia	800	23rd ditto.
20	" Gaurab " ...	Ditto	.....
21	" Guru Charana " ...	Calcutta	.....
22	" Hindu Ranjiká " ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	
23	" Jagatbási " ...	Calcutta	750	
24	" Murshidábád Patriká " ...	Berhampore	508	
25	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi " ...	Ditto	350	
26	" Navavibhákár Sádharáni " ...	Calcutta	600	25th ditto.
27	" Pratikár " ...	Berhampore	600	15th ditto.
28	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh " ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	14th ditto.
29	" Sahachar " ...	Calcutta	500	20th ditto.
30	" Samaya " ...	Ditto	3,806	22nd ditto.
31	" Sanjivani " ...	Ditto	4,000	23rd ditto.
32	" Sansodhini " ...	Chittagong	800	
33	" Santi " ...	Calcutta	3,722	
34	" Saráswat Patra " ...	Dacca	300	
35	" Som Prakásh " ...	Calcutta	1,000	25th ditto.
36	" Srímanta Saudagár " ...	Ditto	.....
37	" Sulabha Samáchár o Kusadaha " ...	Ditto	800	22nd ditto.
38	" Surabhi o Patáka " ...	Ditto	700	21st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	" Dainik o Samáchár Chandriká " ...	Calcutta	1,500	21st to 27th November 1889.
40	" Samvád Prabhákar " ...	Ditto	8,000	23rd to 28th ditto.
41	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya " ...	Ditto	300	21st to 28th ditto.
42	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká " ...	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	" Dacca Gazette " ...	Dacca	.....	25th November 1889.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	" Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling	20	
45	" Kshatriya Pratiká " ...	Patna	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	" Aryávarta " ...	Calcutta	1,500	23rd ditto.
47	" Behar Bandhu " ...	Bankipore	.....
48	" Bhárat Mitra " ...	Calcutta	1,653	21st ditto.
49	" Sár Sudhánidhi " ...	Ditto	500	25th ditto.
50	" Uchit Baktá " ...	Ditto	4,500	
51	" Hindi Samáchár " ...	Bhagulpore	1,000	

No.	Names of newspapers.		Place of publication.		Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
	PERSIAN.						
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	...	Calcutta	...	250	25th November 1889.	
	URDU.						
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
53	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	...	Arrah	...	300		
54	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind"	...	Calcutta	...	.....
55	"Anis"	...	Patna	...	.....
56	"Gauhur"	...	Calcutta	...	196		
57	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar"	...	Behar	...	150		
58	"Al Punch"	...	Bankipore	...	.....
59	"Darusaltanat"	...	Calcutta	...	340		
60	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad"	...	Murshidabad	...	.....
	URIYA.						
	<i>Monthly.</i>						
61	"Asha"	...	Cuttack	...	.....	16th ditto. 16th ditto. 14th ditto. 13th ditto.	
62	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	...	Ditto	...	.....
63	"Pradíp"	...	Ditto	...	.....
64	"Samyabadi"	...	Ditto	...	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
65	"Dipaka"	...	Cuttack	...	.....	16th	ditto.
66	"Utkal Dípiká"	...	Ditto	...	444	16th	ditto.
67	"Samvad Váhika"	...	Balasore	...	205	14th	ditto.
68	"Urya and Navasamvád"	...	Ditto	...	600	13th	ditto.
	PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.						
	BENGALI.						
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>						
69	"Silchar"	...	Silchar	...	500	18th ditto.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
70	"Paridarshak"	...	Sylhet	...	450	18th	ditto.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE *Pratikár*, of the 15th November, referring to a dacoity at the Penidaghat station of the Bengal-North-Western Railway on the night of the 25th October last, remarks that, as such robberies take place in these stations from time to time, better police arrangements for guarding the same ought to be made.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

Dacoities on the Bengal-North-Western Railway.

2. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 25th November, says that a quarrel has arisen between the zemindar of Danga and his ryots within the jurisdiction of the Rungunge thana, Dacca. The ryots beat the zemindar's tehsildar, and the zemindar is bent on putting them down. The police should be on the alert.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

Quarrel between a zemindar and his ryots at Danga, Dacca district.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

3. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 18th November, takes exception to the use of the form of address *tumi* in the summonses which are issued by Magistrates to assessors. The propriety of this was questioned by a pleader of the Judge's Court, Burrisal, but it is not known how the matter has been decided. For some time the more respectable form *apani* was used in these summonses, but this is not done now. Is it owing to the carelessness of summons writers or to any requirement of the law?

CHARUVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1889.

The form of addressing assessors.

4. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd November, says that the sentence of two weeks' imprisonment passed by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta upon the prostitute Khema of Shampukur, Calcutta, who had branded a young child with a piece of heated iron, is too light.

SAAYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1889.

A sentence passed by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

(d)—Education.

5. The *Dacca Prákash*, of the 24th November, says that the Vernacular and Minor Scholarship Examinations will be held this year in March instead of in February, as in former years. But there are many reasons why the list of text-books should not be published earlier on that account. There is, in fact, no necessity for hurrying on the publication of the list. As the studies of the new year will not commence before March, the students of the lower classes should not be examined before February.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

Text-books for middle class schools.

Many books, used in schools for a long time, have been excluded from the list of text-books published by the Director of Public Instruction; and many books which were duly forwarded to the Text-book Committee have not yet been examined owing to the negligence of the Secretary and the carelessness of the members. The names of some of these books are not to be found in the list. Both these classes of books have been referred to the Text-book Committee for consideration. They should not be approved or rejected without careful examination.

When the object of the preparation of lists of text-books is that good books alone may be selected, the Inspectors should not be required to pay religious regard to those lists if they are defective. The Inspectors should inform the Director of Public Instruction of the old text-books which have been rejected, and should not publish their lists of text-books until the Director's decision regarding them has been communicated to them. If undue delay seems likely to take place in publishing the Director's list of text-books, the Director should sanction the adoption of the old text-books at least for this year.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

6. The same paper refers to the statement of the *Kasipore Nibasi* newspaper that the Principals of the two rival colleges at Burrisal are on bad terms with

each other, and remarks that the University is responsible for this state of things. It ought not to have sanctioned the establishment of two colleges in so small a town as Burrisal with a population so given to quarrelling amongst themselves as the Burrisalities are. Either the Government school at Burrisal ought to have been converted into a college, or the establishment of only one private college ought to have been sanctioned.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 19th, 1889.

7. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th November, complains that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, is very unfriendly to the newly-established middle vernacular school at

Arni, within the jurisdiction of the Raina thana, because he fears that it will injure the neighbouring school at Saknara. This impression, however, is wholly erroneous. The Saknara school is indeed one of the best schools in the Burdwan Division. But it has passed no students since last year, and the correspondent has learnt that the quality of the teaching given in that school has now deteriorated. Its school-fee is also too high for the poor people of the locality. Under those circumstances, the Deputy Inspector should not have passed any opinion on this question without making a careful examination of all its bearings. It is said that the Deputy Inspector has directed that no student of the Arni school will be allowed to appear at the middle vernacular examination this year. What sort of an order is this? The authorities either are requested to encourage the inhabitants of Arni by helping their school or to amalgamate that school with the Saknara school.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

8. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd November, says that while French has been made a second language in the F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University, Bengali, the language of the people of this province, finds no place in that examination, and yet most of the Fellows of the University are Bengalis. Is it not simply shameful? But the Baboos do not feel ashamed of it; and it is the ascendancy of these Baboos that is ruining the country.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

9. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th November, says that, in selecting text-books for the Calcutta University examinations, the Boards of Studies are often influenced by personal considerations, and thus unworthy books are appointed text-books. With a Syndicate better constituted than at present, this might be prevented. There ought to be in the Syndicate at least one representative of every one of the different art-subjects—English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, &c. But for the last two or three years no representative of Sanskrit has found a place in the Syndicate.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

10. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 24th November, makes the following observations on the work done by the District and Local Boards during the last official year:—

The working of the District Boards.

(1).—The Lieutenant-Governor has asked the Boards to be a little more liberal in their expenditure on the construction of village roads. The fact is, the District Boards reserve by far the largest portion of their income for big things of their own designing, and grant only miserable pittances to the Local Boards for the construction of village roads. It is impossible for these latter Boards with such small grants to do anything satisfactory in the way of making village roads.

(2).—In his resolution on the working of the Boards the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his regret that Educational officers and District Boards did not act in a harmonious spirit. From what the writer knows of this matter, he is inclined to think that the District Boards are more to blame for this than the Educational officers. It is the Boards that possess the real power—the power of the purse, Educational officers having only the power of inspecting schools, selecting text-books and making such like arrangements. The writer knows that some District Boards were very anxious to exercise authority over the Educational officers on the strength of their power of the purse. This disagreement will probably come to an end if the respective powers of the District Boards and Educational officers are clearly defined.

(3).—The Lieutenant-Governor has also expressed his regret that the Boards have done nothing for the sanitary improvement of villages. It was to be expected that the Boards would be able to do nothing in that direction with an empty treasury and limited powers. The writer believes that much good will be done in this respect by the Union Committees, which the Lieutenant-Governor is so anxious to establish. It is hoped that His Honour will improve the health of the villages by establishing Union Committees without delay.

11. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 25th November, is glad that the generous Sir Steuart Bayley has taken pity on the poor clerks serving under Municipalities and District Boards, and requested every Municipality

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

Pensions to employés under Municipalities and District Boards.

and Board to arrange for the grant of pensions to them. Some object—and not unreasonably—to this proposal on the ground that it will throw a heavy pecuniary burden on the Municipalities and District Boards. But the best way of solving the difficulty will be to make a provision for the payment of pensions by deductions from the salaries of the employés.

12. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th November, says that the Calcutta Municipality, which pretends to govern itself on autonomic principles, is in reality governed according to despotic principles. The decision

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

Revised assessments in the Calcutta Municipality.

of one single powerful man, the Chairman, is accepted as infallible by the whole municipality, and that man is supported by troops of *ap-ke-waste* Commissioners. This is why there are such grave irregularities in the management of the municipal affairs of Calcutta, and the rate-payers are on the point of ruin. The *Bengalee* has published the following list of revised assessments in Ward No. 6 :—

No. of premises.	Old assessment.	New assessment.	No. of premises.	Old assessment.	New assessment.
<i>Muktaram Baboo's Street.</i>			<i>Bhuban Chatterjee's Lane.</i>		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	264	492	4-3	48	144
17	960	1,700	12	36	120
20	7,200	13,750	<i>Bhairab Biswas's Lane.</i>		
<i>Mitter's Lane.</i>			4	96	252
2	540	3,900	<i>Bulloram Dey's Street.</i>		
27	240	400	45	18	120
<i>Madhu Ray's Lane.</i>			126-1	12	72
1-1	144	270	<i>Chitpore Road.</i>		
16	600	1,200	2	51	108
<i>Asutosh Dey's Lane.</i>			<i>Cornwallis Street.</i>		
25	12	66	181	3,000	5,940
<i>Baranasi Ghosh's Street.</i>			199	60	240
22	210	475	203-1	108	720
79	60	120	204-1	96	540

The worst feature of this is that the assessment of the smaller houses has been increased five or sixfold. The assessment of premises No. 2, Mitter's Lane, was formerly Rs. 540, and has now been raised to Rs. 3,900. This is more than sevenfold. The assessment of premises No. 25, Asutosh Dey's Lane has been enhanced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 66, that is, to more than five times the former amount. The assessment of premises No. 203-1, Cornwallis Street, has been increased from Rs. 108 to Rs. 720, that is, to nearly seven times the former amount. Will the owners of these houses, all very poor people, be able to pay such enhanced taxes? The assessment of small houses has been so much increased because their poor owners have not been able to fight the Municipality. Some of them have probably huts on their own lands whose rent will not amount to more than one or two rupees a month. But the revised assessment being based on their valuation has increased four or five times. Thus the poor rate-payers of Calcutta will have to sell their ancestral homesteads and go elsewhere. Fine justice this! The Calcutta Municipality will win eternal renown by its revised assessment.

DAINIK O SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 27th, 1889.

13. The *Dainik o Samachar Chandrika*, of the 27th November, says that the Bhagulpore District Board has 40 members, the Midnapore District Board 36 members, the Rungpore District Board 30 members, and the Sarun District Board 30 members, but at no meeting of these Boards was so many as half the number of members present. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the business of the Boards will be better managed if there are fewer members. It is true that too many cooks spoil the broth. But the supposition that the unsatisfactory attendance of the members was mainly due to the largeness of their number is excluded by the fact that attendance was not satisfactory at the meetings of the Jessore, Julpigoree, Shahabad, Chumparun, and Cuttack District Boards, every one of which has a small number of members. The holding of meetings once a month, on a date to be fixed once for all, will remedy the evil to some extent. But the evil will not be fully remedied unless the travelling allowances are paid to members according to the distances to be travelled. The daily allowance of five rupees, allowed at present, is not sufficient in places where there are no railways, and where members have to travel 30 or 32 miles in a palanquin at a cost of 16 rupees. The writer has heard complaints on this head from one or two members of the Bankoora District Board.

Again, busy men like pleaders and doctors should not be appointed members of the District Boards. They cannot be expected to suffer loss of money for the purpose of doing the work of the District Board. In selecting members for other places than the Sudder stations, only zemindars and others, who can devote time to public work should be selected.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

CHARUVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1889.

14. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 18th November, says that the *kucha* road, 25 miles long, from Netrokona to the Mymensingh town, is out of repair. The road becomes impassable in the rainy season, and is full of dust during winter. Some gentlemen of Netrokona opened a Carrying Company for the convenience of travellers, but the road being too bad for carriages, they had to give up the business. The members of the Netrokona Local Board are requested to consider whether the road should not be made *pucca*.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

15. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 25th November, says that there is not a single good road in the village Tailara in the Burdwan district.

amended or repealed as soon as they are passed, and that means that they are framed in a careless manner.

Again, laws are intended for the good of the people. But many of the Acts recently passed by the Supreme and Bengal Councils will do more harm than good, and some of them have been passed, in fact, in the teeth of very strong opposition.

27. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 21st November, quotes the following communication of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to that paper:—

SURABHI O PATAKA,
Nov. 21st, 1889.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* and the *Official Secrets Act*.

“At the same Council meeting the Official Secrets Bill was passed. The Viceroy referred to the recent publication by a Calcutta native paper of a confidential document relating to Cashmere, and said that the extract, except the first line and a half, was an impudent fabrication. Important passages were suppressed, and words falsely ascribed. Not content with persistently misrepresenting the Government, the publishers had not scrupled to present the public with a garbled version of a confidential note written a year ago, in order to distort the account of the present views and action of the Government,” and remarks that the truthful correspondent forgot that the Viceroy admitted the first two paragraphs of the document to be genuine. If the document in question be a pure fabrication from beginning to end, why does not Government remove all doubts on the point by publishing the genuine document? The fact is Government itself fears to tell the truth, and has passed the Official Secrets Act with the view of preventing the press from doing the same.

28. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd November, points out the necessity of enacting a law for the suppression of the obscene books, advertisements, and other publications, with which the country is being deluged at the present moment to the moral detriment of the native youth.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

A law for the suppression of obscene publications.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

29. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th November, gladly welcomes Sir Stuart Bayley back to his capital. All Bengal, nay all India, is anxious to know Sir Stuart's decision in regard to Tipperah, and it is hoped that the decision will meet with universal approval.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 20th, 1889.

Sir Stuart Bayley and the State of Tipperah.

30. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 21st November, referring to the festivities in Cashmere on the occasion of the visit paid to the Maharaja by Sir Edward Buck and Colonel Nisbet, delivers itself as follows:—

DAINIK O SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 21st, 1889.

Cashmere.

Everything went on as if the sun of Cashmere's happiness had risen, as if Pratap Singh was reigning in great happiness, as if he had not a line of sorrow in his heart, as if his heart was lit with the light of happiness and delight. Everything passed off as if the Maharaja had heartily acquiesced in the new settlement of his State, and as if all the outcry in the press in regard to Cashmere was an unreasonable clamour. Surely, they are acting very cleverly in Cashmere.

A rumour was once heard that Pratap Singh would see Lord Lansdowne; but it was rumoured at the same time that Colonel Nisbet would pay a visit to Pratap Singh before his interview with the Viceroy. And now that the Colonel has visited the Maharaja, things look as if the latter is no longer dissatisfied with the arrangements made for his State by the English.

But will all this deceive the world? The whole world sees that it is the English Resident who now reigns in Cashmere, and it will not be deceived on this head by anything that the friends and adherents of the Resident may say to the contrary. None will be deceived by the durbar at Jummoo

and by the dance and the feast. It is all magic light which they are lighting in Cashmere; but such will not destroy the darkness that envelopes that State. The illusion of this mirage will pass off in a moment. If Government really wishes to make the world believe in the honesty of its purpose in regard to Cashmere, let it restore to Pratap Singh his throne and withdraw from that State. Let Pratap Singh rule in his own way from his own throne. "You have done your Gilgit business. You have established a Cantonment there. It is certain that Pratap Singh will not interfere with it in any way. India will not believe that he is unfit for the work of administration. Lord Lansdowne is Viceroy of India, but we cannot feel reassured even by his hopeful utterances. The deepest darkness reigns in Cashmere, and darkness cannot perform the office of light. The acting at Jummoo will not deceive the world, and Nisbet's policy will never win the approbation of honest men."

SAMAYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1889.

31. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd November, says that the rumour that Lord Lansdowne will restore Maharaja Pratap Singh to the throne of Cashmere, and will not

Cashmere.

allow Colonel Nisbet to go again to that State is not incredible. Colonel Nisbet is sure to suffer for the sins he has committed in Cashmere, and it is no wonder that the Viceroy should restore Pratap Singh to the throne of Cashmere when native newspapers have clearly shown that the Maharaja is an able man, and the accusations made against him by wicked men are false. It is hoped that the rumour will prove true, and that Lord Lansdowne will come to his senses. His Lordship will display honesty and strength of mind if he punishes Colonel Nisbet, and restores the Maharaja to his throne.

SAMAYA.

32. The same paper says that it will not cease writing about Cashmere so long as it has not had its say on the subject, and so long as justice is not done to Maharaja Pratap Singh.

Cashmere.

Can it look on in silence while the paradise of India is converted into an abode of demons? The English are very selfish people. They showed great friendship to Cashmere at the time of the mutiny, when they were themselves in a dangerous position. But now that their danger is over, they have deposed Maharaja Pratap Singh, although he has introduced many reforms in the administration of his State.

The writer does not say that Maharaja Pratap Singh is a faultless ruler. But he has no fault which makes his deposition necessary. He has abolished unjust duties, put an end to corruption among the officers of his State, introduced the system of regular payment of salaries to his officers, established municipalities at Jummoo and Srinagore, and set up higher class English schools, and all this in the teeth of strong opposition from the Resident. The Maharaja wanted to keep Baboo Nilambar Mukerjea as his minister, but the Resident, who saw that his object would be defeated by the presence of Nilambar Baboo in Cashmere, got him removed and appointed Luchman Dass, a creature of his own, as minister in his place. Luchman Dass acted according to the directions of the Resident; grave irregularities began to be found in the administration, and the Maharaja was confounded. But the blame was laid at the door of the Maharaja. Responsibility without freedom of action is a very distressing thing.

It is hoped that Lord Lansdowne will not feel ashamed to right the wrong he has done by deposing Maharaja Pratap Singh.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

33. The *Bangabasi*, of the 23rd November, says that the rumour regarding the proposed transfer of Colonel Nisbet from Cashmere, and the reinstatement of the

Cashmere.

deposed Maharajah, cannot but be baseless. The man must be insane who could hold Colonel Nisbet primarily responsible for the recent changes in the administration of that State. Any other Resident, however conscientious and just, who happened to occupy Colonel Nisbet's position

The roads within the village become impassable after rainfall, however slight.

(h)—General.

16. The *Pratikár*, of the 15th November, is of opinion that the Government of India has acted in a cowardly manner by interdicting the *Praja Bandhu*.

The *Praja Bandhu* newspaper.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 15th, 1889.

Russian and French papers write against the English Government, but the English Government can do nothing against them. The *United Ireland* and other newspapers literally seethe with abuse of the English Government, but the English Government cannot enforce such laws as the Post Office Act and the Sea Customs Act against them. The *Praja Bandhu* was a weak Indian paper, and Government has interdicted it.

The writer does not blame Government for dismissing Tinkari Baboo. He blames Tinkari Baboo for having connected himself with a paper in the face of an order clearly prohibiting such connection on the part of Government servants. But the writer will ask Government whether it has not known Tinkari Baboo long since, whether, when the *Praja Bandhu* was engaged in the lottery case and prosecuted by the Padris, it did not come to know that Tinkari Baboo was the proprietor of that paper, and was serving in the offices of the Inspector of Schools and Director of Public Instruction. And why did Government do nothing then in regard to him? If seems, therefore, that the Viceroy got angry with Tinkari Baboo because articles condemning His Excellency's Cashmere policy appeared in the *Praja Bandhu*. The attempt that has been made to rob the whole press of its liberty is due to the publication in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of articles denouncing the Cashmere policy of Government. It is these facts that make people distrust the intentions of Government in regard to Cashmere.

17. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd November, says that the Bengal Government has expressed delight at the increase of two lakhs and 75 thousand

Assessment of the income-tax.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1889.

rupees in the income-tax collections last year, and points to the paucity of the number of summonses issued compared with the processes issued year before last, as a proof that the increase was effected without committing any oppression. This is plausible: but it is not the truth. Every one knows what oppression was committed by the late Collector, Mr. Goodricke, in assessing the income-tax. Of the increase of two lakhs and 75 thousand rupees made last year, two lakhs and 50 thousand rupees was the increase in Calcutta alone. Fewer persons were assessed to the tax last year than in former years, and yet the proceeds of the tax have increased. There can, therefore, be no doubt that much oppression has been committed in assessing the tax. The reason why fewer summonses were issued last year is that people are convinced that appeals do no good, and that, if summonses are issued for enforcing payment of the tax, they have to pay double the amount to which they are assessed.

18. The same paper says that Mr. Coxhead, Magistrate of Monghyr, had one Mr. Mackintosh apprehended by the

Mr. Coxhead, Magistrate of Monghyr.

SAMAYA.

police at Lucknow, and had him brought to Monghyr on a charge of cheating brought against him by the Maharajah of Gidhour. Upon a motion made to the High Court by Mr. Mackintosh against this unjust proceeding of the Magistrate, that Court severely reprimanded Mr. Coxhead, and transferred the case to the file of the Officiating Magistrate of Monghyr. The Officiating Magistrate has plainly declared that no charge of cheating could lie against Mr. Mackintosh. The writer desires to know how the Lieutenant-Governor will punish Mr. Coxhead. When an innocent Englishman has

been treated in this way by the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent of Monghyr, it is easy to imagine how they can treat poor natives. The writer can safely say that, but for the motion to the High Court, Mr. Mackintosh would have had to go to jail.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

19. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd November, expresses the hope that the Secretary Mr. Lyall, will enquire through whose fault it was that the Government letter regarding the interdiction of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper was received in the *Pioneer* office 24 hours before it was received by the editor of any other newspaper.

SANJIVANI.

20. The same paper says that the people of India will be exceedingly glad if Lord Cross, in the exercise of the power which he claims to possess, appoints a native of India, say Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, to one of the recent vacancies in the India Council.

SANJIVANI.

21. The same paper says that, though the appointment of good and able native gentleman as Health Inspectors for Emigrants proceeding from Bengal to the tea gardens in Assam is a proof of the Lieutenant-Governor's generous disposition, and is calculated to improve their condition in some measure, still the required improvement will not take place until the coolie law is completely amended.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

22. The *Grámbási*, of the 23rd November, approves of the rules recently issued by Government for granting pensions to persons employed under District Boards and Municipalities, and asks Government to extend the rules to the teachers employed in Government aided schools. When pensions are given to persons employed in all the departments of Government, there is no reason why the teachers of aided schools should be deprived of the privilege. Though the teachers, as a class, are illpaid, they are entrusted with a most responsible duty. Government should therefore kindly consider their case.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

23. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 24th November, referring to the announcement that the Government of Bengal will appoint officers to look after the health of coolies on their way to Assam, says that only medical men should be appointed to do this work.

DAINIK O SAMACHAR,
CHANDRIKA.

24. Referring to the proposed appointment of a Sanitary Committee for Bengal to supervise the sanitary work of Municipalities and District Boards, the same paper remarks that the Sanitary officers of Government will lord it over the Committee in question, and there will be a further drain on the purses of the people in consequence of the appointment of such a Committee.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

25. The *Som Prakash*, of the 25th November, questions the correctness of the opinion expressed by some people that the publication of official secrets in the *Pioneer* newspaper cannot be objected to, because that paper is the mouthpiece of Government. The Official Secrets Act makes no distinction between the *Pioneer* and other papers. Government will be itself guilty of breaking the law if it communicates official secrets to the *Pioneer*.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 21st, 1889.

26. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 21st November, objects to the passing of too many laws every year by the Viceregal and Provincial Councils. These laws are

in Cashmere in 1889, and had at the same time no mind to lose his post, would have found himself compelled to act in regard to that State just like Colonel Nisbet. As a matter of fact, these changes in Cashmere are not the doings of the Resident, but constitute an important part of the Government scheme long since matured for the defence of the North-Western frontier of the Indian empire. It would nevertheless cause no surprise if the Government were found astute enough to restore the Maharaja to power as a means of removing in some measure the deep discontent caused to the people of Cashmere by his deposition. But even this the writer does not care to believe.

34. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 25th November, says that, in a Gazette published by Brahmachari Madhvananda Sadananda, of Bombay, the Thakur of

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

The Thakur of Bhownuggar. Bhownuggur has been charged with many scandalous offences. If the charges are true, the Thakur is greatly to blame. A ruler should be pure in his character, and should seek the welfare of his people. The Governor of Bombay is requested to enquire into the matter.

35. The same paper says that the rumour is current everywhere that Lord Lansdowne will restore Maharajah Pratap Singh to the throne of Cashmere and remove Colonel Nisbet from that State. But the writer does not hope that the rumour will prove true, and thinks it probable that it has been spread with the view of deluding the public. Amar Singh now sees his mistake. He had hoped to obtain the throne of Cashmere by supporting the Resident. But he ought to have remembered that nowhere has such a thing happened since the time of Siraj-ud-daula.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

36. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 24th November, says that the prospects of the autumnal crop in Manickgunge is, on the whole, fair. But untimely rainfall is causing damage even to that crop. The ripe paddy is almost wholly submerged in water. The rainfall also interferes with the cultivation of the *rabi* crop, an operation which should have come to an end by this time. The *rabi* crop already sown is submerged in water. Many cultivators say that the coming year will not be a very good year. There has been no fall yet in the price of rice. Rice is selling at three and a half rupees per maund.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

37. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th November, says that untimely rainfall has caused great damage to the ripe paddy as well as to the young *rabi* plants in Burdwan.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 19th, 1889.

38. The *Bangabási*, of the 23rd November, says that the recent rains in Bengal, which lasted for nearly two weeks, will greatly injure the crops. The late *aman* may be slightly benefited, but the greater part of the crop which was ready for the sickle has been injured. Considerable injury has been done to rapeseed, linseed, gram, barley, wheat, and pulses; even the mulberry has suffered. The price of rice which has slightly fallen will, it is feared, again rise in consequence of the recent bad weather.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

39. A correspondent of the same paper says that this year all the crops in Banagram have been destroyed, and that rice is selling at a high price. There is consequently great distress among the poor.

BANGABASI,

Distress in Banagram in the Khulna district.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

40. Another correspondent of the same paper says that last year there was a partial failure of the crops in Mahisadal, Deulpota, and other places in the Midnapore district, and there has been consequently more or less distress among the inhabitants since the month of Baisakh. The new rice crop, however, was full of promise until the recent excessive rainfall injured it. The paddy plants cut and left in the fields are now under water, and the work of reaping is stopped. This, it is feared, will increase the distress.

BANGABASI.

41. Another correspondent of the same paper says that the state of the crops in Kamdebore and Chanduriadiger in the Nuddea district is extremely deplorable. The *aus* crop has been a failure, while the *rabi* is being destroyed by monkeys.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

42. The *Grámbási*, of the 23rd November, says that the recent rainfall in the Howrah district has done some injury to the ripe paddy, retarded the harvesting of that crop, discoloured the straw, and damaged the *rabi* crops.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 25th, 1889.

43. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 25th November, says that the crop was satisfactory this year, but much ripe paddy has been destroyed by untimely rainfall. Other crops too have been damaged. People are in great difficulty. They had hoped to reap the new paddy, but the late rainfall prevents this.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 24th, 1889.

44. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 24th November, refers to a severe and unprovoked assault recently committed by the Mussulmans of the steamer-station, a little to the south-west of Bangaon, Tangail, on the Joint-Magistrate of Serajgunge and on one of the English employes of the Jute Company of that place, and says that the Deputy Magistrate, Girindra Baboo, should teach the offenders a good lesson. A case of assault so daring in character was never before heard of in Tangail.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1889.

45. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd November, referring to the case of a soldier of the Gloucestershire regiment, who shot a native at Palanpore near Abu, says that it does not think that the decision in the case will be different from the decisions which are passed in similar cases. The Magistrate will probably accept as true the soldier's statement that the villagers attacked him, and that he fired in self-defence. But can natives dare to attack a European soldier without receiving grave provocation? The writer is sure that the soldier attempted to commit some oppression in the village, that some villager opposed him, and that therefore he shot the villager. And it must have been after an occurrence of this kind that the villagers, whom the soldier accuses of attacking him, attempted to catch him.

SANJIVANI
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

46. The *Sanjivani*, of the 23rd November, says that, if the authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment had listened to the complaints made some months ago regarding the oppression occasionally practised on villagers by stray European soldiers, and had taken steps to check the offenders and to prevent their unauthorized excursion after 9 p.m., the fearful oppression and murder committed by some of them on the 7th November in a village adjoining the Cantonment would have been rendered impossible. The offenders in this instance have not yet been traced, and the Cantonment Magistrate has promised a reward of Rs. 500 to any person giving information which may lead to their arrest, and also pardon to any of their accomplices who may

furnish such information. But it is extremely unlikely that the brutes who could commit such an atrocious murder will voluntarily come forward and make confessions incriminating themselves or their accomplices. The unaided efforts of the Magistrate alone will be of no avail in this case. The Government should make an earnest endeavour to detect the murderers, otherwise the lawlessness of these brutal soldiers will go on increasing and the inhabitants of Dum-Dum and the adjoining places will find it impossible to live in peace and safety. Anarchy must be admitted to have reached its highest point when such an atrocious murder can be committed with impunity. It behoves Government and the Military authorities to institute a searching enquiry into this matter.

47. The same paper observes, in reference to the recent affray committed at Serampore by some European soldiers of the Barrackpore Cantonment, that instances of oppression and violence on the part of the brutal European soldiery have of late so much increased in number that, unless prompt measures are adopted to check the offenders, the inhabitants of the villages adjoining cantonments will have to live in constant dread of losing their life and honour. It is the duty of the Government to put these soldiers under rigorous discipline, and to make such rules as will prevent them from oppressing their peaceful neighbours.

48. The same paper says that the number of qualified electors under Mr. Bradlaugh's draft Bill will be extremely small. The conferring of the right of electing members of the Legislative Councils on a very small number of persons cannot always be expected to produce good results, inasmuch as it will facilitate the formation of cliques, and the entrance into the Councils of intriguers and agitators rather than of competent men. An extension of the elective franchise, on the contrary, will be extremely helpful to the training up of the people in the work of Self-Government. If the elective right is not at the outset conferred on a larger number of persons, the task of extending it will be found in future to be one of great difficulty. It is, therefore, desirable that instead of restricting the right to the members of District Boards and Municipalities, and the elected members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, it should be given to persons selected from among the rate-payers under the Boards and the Municipalities. As it may not be advisable to grant the right to all such rate-payers, it is proposed that only those should have it who, being adult males in the full possession of their mental faculties, are able to read and write their vernaculars and pay an annual tax of not less than ten rupees to a Board or a Municipality. Regarding the objection raised in some quarters that Mr. Bradlaugh's proposal to establish an Appeal Committee in Parliament, if carried out, will have the effect of transferring the work of Indian administration from this country to England, it may be observed that, as a matter of fact, even at this moment, India is being governed from England, and that the objection therefore has no force. Mr. Bradlaugh only proposes to continue the existing arrangement, while his proposal regarding an Appeal Committee, if given effect to, will do away with the necessity of maintaining the India Council, and thus lead to a saving of public expenditure. There is another consideration to recommend this part of Mr. Bradlaugh's scheme, namely, that as he proposes to vest the Governor-General with the power of vetoing the decision of the majority of Councillors, it is but proper that a higher authority should have the right of reviewing the manner of His Excellency's exercise of that power.

A correspondent of the *Bengalee* newspaper, writing on the subject of the re-constitution of the Bengal Council, expresses the opinion that this Council should consist of 76 members, of whom 30 should be elected by the members of the different Boards and Municipalities in Bengal. This

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

SANJIVANI.

proposal to restrict the elective right is open to the same objections as those noticed above. The correspondent would thus distribute the 30 elected memberships—

Calcutta and the Suburbs	...	...	...	...	4
Central Bengal (the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions)...	...	...	...	...	7
North Bengal	...	...	...	...	4
East Bengal	...	...	...	...	5
Behar	...	...	...	...	8
Orissa	...	...	...	...	1
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	1
Total					30

Now this distribution does not appear to be fair and reasonable. It takes note of only the population and revenues of districts, entirely ignoring their education, as is shown by the placing of Orissa and Chota Nagpore in the same category. According to the Census Report of 1881, while Behar and Chota Nagpore occupy the lowest position in point of education, Chota Nagpore being at the very bottom of the list, Orissa holds the fourth place. And though the population of Chota Nagpore is slightly larger than that of Orissa, the latter yields a revenue which is double that of the former. The Editor, for his part, would base his distribution upon education, revenue, and population, and fix the number of elected members for the Bengal Council at 38, that is, at one-half of the total number of members, to be made up in the following way:—

The Calcutta University	...	...	...	...	1
Calcutta and the Suburbs	...	...	...	...	3
Central Bengal (the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions)...	...	...	...	...	8
East Bengal (Dacca and Chittagong)	...	...	...	...	6
North Bengal	...	...	...	...	3
Behar (the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions)	...	...	...	...	9
Orissa	...	...	...	...	2
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	1
The Trades Association	...	...	...	...	2
The Chamber of Commerce	...	...	...	...	1
Indigo and tea planters	...	...	...	...	1
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	1
Total					38

Of the 38 members to be appointed by Government, 19 should be officials and 19 should be non-official gentlemen. It will rest with the Government to select the particular officials who shall sit on the Council. But considering that the right of interpellation in regard to the work of administration in its different departments is proposed to be granted to the members, it is desirable that an officer competent to give satisfactory answers should be selected from every department. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, or some one elected by the Judges to represent them, should also be given a seat. As regards the 19 non-official gentlemen to be appointed by Government, the views of the correspondent of the *Bengalee* newspaper do not commend themselves to the writer. The correspondent would like to see the Maharajas, Nawab Bahadurs, and other natives who have received titles of distinction from Government (of whom he mentions 20) appointed as non-official members, because India is an intensely conservative country, and attaches great importance to considerations of birth. But it should be borne in mind in this connection that in India families were in ancient times ennobled on the ground of the intellectual supremacy of their members, and not mainly as in England because they were rich. It is again doubtful whether all those who have been named by the correspondent are really men of noble birth.

If they are really men of great influence, they will, as a matter of course, be elected by the people, and if they fail to get themselves elected, it will be proof that they have no influence. Most of these men also labour under the disadvantage of not knowing English, the language in which the proceedings of the Council will be conducted, and so there will be no necessity of appointing them permanently to the Council, simply because they are titled men. The official members too should not hold their memberships for life, but only so long as they hold their respective posts in the public service.

The Selby enquiry.

49. The same paper has the following on the Selby enquiry :—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 28rd, 1889.

Of the 42 counts of the indictment preferred by the ryots, evidence has been taken regarding 21, and the depositions of 67 witnesses have been recorded. Besides this many ryots were asked different questions regarding the oppressions, and all of them spoke of Mr. Selby's highhandedness. The evidence of the 67 witnesses has proved all the charges preferred in the petition.

The Magistrate of Jessore, Mr. A. T. Gupta, was to have come to Binodpore on the 8th November, but he came a day too soon, that is at about 2 P.M. on the 7th idem. At the news of his arrival, 1,000 to 1,200 oppressed ryots came from all sides to represent to him their grievances. Before the Magistrate had arrived at Binodpore, Mr. Beames, the Deputy Superintendent of the Jessore Police (it is not known on what business) came to the place in the morning in a boat accompanied by Mr. Selby, having passed the previous night at Nowhatta, and slept, ate and sat with Mr. Selby. Whenever Mr. Selby came to the Court, the Police Sahib followed him like his shadow, and occasionally said a word or two against the ryots. Many people of this place at first took him for Mr. Selby's Counsel, and it was only afterwards that they learnt that he was the Police Sahib of Jessore.

After the arrival of the Magistrate, the records of various cases tried by Mr. Selby, orders signed and given by Mr. Selby and Mr. Savi to their servants to oppress the ryots in various ways, parkhais (invalid hand-written dakhilas) and letters regarding Mr. Selby's oppressions were filed before him. This is not the first instance of complaint regarding Mr. Selby's oppressions. In 1883 Madhusudan Biswas, of Nalia, first sent a petition to Government against him, and according to the orders of Government the Magistrate of the district and the Deputy Magistrate of Magura made an enquiry, at which everything was proved. For want of ocular proof Mr. Selby was not punished, but Government warned him not to commit any oppression in future. But instead of there being an end of oppression, the unfortunate ryots began to be oppressed still and more by Mr. Selby, who, swayed by a feeling of vindictiveness, now forced the petitioner Madhusudan Biswas and his relatives to leave their homesteads, and sowed indigo on the same. The Magistrate went to Nalia to make an enquiry, and asked the people living in the vicinity of those deserted homesteads the reason of Madhusudan and his relatives leaving them. These men in one voice told the Magistrate that Mr. Selby's oppressions were the sole cause of the abandonment of the homesteads in question. Indigo does not grow well on those homesteads, still Mr. Selby, not to be swerved from his determination, every year sows indigo on those lands, and has done this this year too.

About 50 to 60 families of ryots in the village of Udura, which is 1½ miles from Binodpore, being unable to bear Mr. Selby's oppressions, have left their ancestral homes and removed elsewhere. The Magistrate and the Deputy Magistrate went to Udura to see those homesteads, and to enquire why the ryots had left them. They were told by the inhabitants and some of the oppressed and run-away ryots that the Sahib's oppressions were the sole cause of the desertion of those homesteads.

There is a *khal* at Binodpore for the use of the public. During the rains the water of the Nabaganga river enters through this *khal*, and destroys the ryots' crops. To prevent this, they put up an embankment across the mouth of the *khal* in Ashar last. At this time Mr. Selby made a petition and wrote a letter to Mr. Barrow, the Magistrate of Jessore, stating that the *khal* had been excavated with the Kuthee's money for the Kuthee's use, and was being still repaired by the Kuthee, and that the public had no right in it. On the strength of that letter and petition, the Magistrate ordered the cutting of the embankment to the great injury of the ryots. Subsequent enquiries have shewn that Mr. Selby drew from the Road Cess fund Rs. 100 in 1882 and Rs. 100 in 1885 for executing repairs to the *khal*, and has also taken money more than once from the District Board for the same purpose. Why was the Road Cess and District Board money spent on the repairs of a *khal* which is the exclusive property of the Kuthee? And if the *khal* is not the property of the Kuthee, is Mr. Selby prepared to make good the loss suffered by the ryots on account of the cutting of the embankment?

Besides this, Mr. Selby and his amla have every year drawn much money from the Road Cess fund for the purpose of making new roads and repairing old ones. Most of these roads have not been properly repaired, while the undermentioned roads have been left completely untouched :—

	Rs.
Dakhinpara-Binodpore road	50
Sarisda road (drawn by Dewan Umes Sen twice, each time Rs. 20)	40
Tallabere road (drawn by the Assistant Mr. Slater)	10

The Magistrate has been informed of all these things, and he has promised to inspect the Road Cess papers for the purpose of ascertaining their truth.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

50. The same paper says that the condition of the ryots of Sujamutha, an estate owned by the minor Maharaja of Burdwan, and managed by the Court of Wards, is extremely deplorable, many of the ryots being about to leave their ancestral homes. In this estate there are no arrangements for drainage, and a great part of the place remains most part of the year under water. Consequently, no good crops can be raised here. Formerly all surplus rain water in Sujamutha found an outlet through the Kalinagar and Buraj rivers. But the construction of high embankments for the purpose of keeping up water in the Government canals in this part of the country has had the effect of elevating the banks of those rivers, and obstructing the natural drainage of the estate. There is great distress among the ryots, while to add to their difficulty their properties are being sold in execution of rent decrees obtained against them by the officers of the Burdwan Raj. Government should adopt measures to remove their distress.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 23rd, 1889.

51. The *Bangabási*, of the 23rd November, says that all public offices in Calcutta should be closed on the day Prince Albert Victor arrives here, just as the public offices in Bombay and Madras were closed on the days on which the Prince visited those cities respectively.

BANGABASI.

52. The same paper will be glad if the Viceroy can see his way to pardon Tantia Bhil, and thus to give proof of the greatness of his English heart.

Tantia Bhil.

BANGABASI.

53. The same paper is glad to learn that the Cantonment Magistrate and Police of Dum-Dum are trying their best to trace those European soldiers of that cantonment who recently perpetrated the murder of Salim Sheik. But that they have not yet succeeded in detecting the murderers reflects great discredit on the Cantonment authorities. Here was a case of some soldiers leaving the cantonment at midnight, wasting powder

The European soldiers of the Dum-Dum Cantonment and the murder of Salim Sheik.

and shot which is public property, oppressing villagers and committing a murder, and yet the particular soldiers who did all this cannot be traced. What a comment upon the Cantonment management! The whole affair has such a suspicious look about it that people are found saying that the Cantonment authorities are trying to hush it up and screen the murderers. God only knows whether this is true.

54. The same paper says that there is only one way in which the growing poverty of India caused by the destruction of her arts and manufactures may be effectually prevented, and that is by a firm determination on the part of the people not to use foreign goods.

That the native arts and manufactures did not suffer under Mussulman rule, but on the contrary flourished and received great encouragement, was because native society was yet in a healthy and vigorous state. This it was that enabled the people to preserve unimpaired their morals and nationality through seven long centuries of foreign domination. In those days they indeed found it necessary to learn Arabic and Persian and to dress like Mussulmans in order to earn money, obtain high appointments, and attend durbars, but neither that learning nor that dress could pervert their judgment, or injure the country by destroying its arts and manufactures. The fact on the other hand that the Mussulman rulers made this country their home greatly helped to promote its prosperity. And so under Mussulman rule there was an improvement of native manufactures and consequent improvement in the condition of the people. Occasionally indeed the rulers happened to be bad men, but the injury done by such rulers could not be lasting.

If the English rulers of India had like their Mussulman predecessors adopted this country as their home, there would have been no fear regarding the fate of native manufactures. But the English look upon India as a foreign empire to be used as a means of enriching their own country. And this it is which makes English rule a source of grave and lasting danger to India.

Cheap English goods are being so extensively used in this country that there can be no doubt that in a short time native weavers, blacksmiths, braziers, oilmen and carpenters will find their occupation gone and themselves reduced to beggary. At this moment in Calcutta, the metropolis of British India, how few are the shops where genuine native-made cloths are procurable, and how many and how flourishing are the shops which deal in English piece-goods! While the daily transactions in English yarn in the Burrabazar of Calcutta cover more than a lakh of rupees, you will hardly find a single skien of native-made yarn in that place. The case is the same with iron goods—spades, axes, kettles, locks, knives, scissors, hinges, and even the nails are imported from England. English bronze, English copper, English gold and English silver rule the market. Kerosine has ruined the native oilman. Even children's toys are English-made. The people import from England their medicines and even their salt.

The Selby enquiry.

55. The same paper has the following on the Selby enquiry:—

On the 8th November, at about 10 A.M., the deposition of Haricharan Bose, the tehsildar of Mr. Selby, was taken down. He denied more than a hundred *parkhais* (invalid dakhilas) bearing his signature, which had been filed by the ryots, and said that he did not give *parkhais*. His rent collection papers, papers showing the recovery of rents from the ryots, and counterfoils of the dakhilas were then ordered to be produced at 4 P.M. of that day for the purpose of comparing them with the *parkhais*. The tehsildar was asked on behalf of the Sahib whether any of the ryots had held out any threats to him if he again visited the village, and whether any of the combined people had wanted to insult him. To this he answered no, and added

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"but I do not go to the village through fear." Being again asked whether for fear of combination (of the people) he had sent his family home, he answered "no, my family is still there—nobody has held out any threats to me on that account." The Court then adjourned.

At the sitting of the Court at 3 P.M. on the afternoon of the same day the deposition of Nimananda Ghosh, Dewan of the Rajapore Kuthee, was first taken down on behalf of the Kuthee. This witness said: "One day in the month of Aswin last, as I was coming back to the Kuthee from my visit to the Dihi, the combined people, at a little distance from the Kuthee, caught hold of my horse's reins and dragged it along. I became insensible with fear. Afterwards they took me down from my horse, and having given me some blows and a cut at the corner of my eye, and having threatened me let me go. A servant of the Kuthee then took me to the Kuthee where I told all this to the mohurir. I did not tell this to the head constable and the constables of the police stationed near the Kuthee. I told all this also to Mr. Selby when I went to Nowhatta after a few days. The Deputy Baboo had come to Rajapore on that day. I did not tell him this." The Deputy Baboo's diary and the police report contain no reference to this. The Deputy Baboo shewed his diary, and his mohurir too deposed to the same effect. But the witnesses did not agree in their depositions. The Magistrate said: "The villagers may have, of course, forbidden people to work in the Kuthee, but the whole thing appears to be an exaggeration."

The depositions of another three or four oppressed ryots were then taken down. On the same day the records of cases tried by the Saheb, and orders passed by him, all bearing his signature, were filed in Court. The Saheb said he did not remember whether or no he had done all that. At last, when the collection papers of the tehsildar Hari Charan Bose were filed, it was found that the parkhais produced by the ryots exactly tallied with those papers, the whole of which, with the exception of only the papers of 1296 B. S., were taken in.

On the 9th November at 7 A.M., the Magistrate and the Deputy Magistrate accompanied by the vakils and mukhtears of both parties went to inspect the villages which are the scene of the Saheb's oppressions and also the roads in that part of the district. On the side of the road leading from Binodpur to Mahamadpur, a woman (the wife of Jharu Kalu), with much crying, complained that the Sahebs had forcibly taken away her goat and eaten it, and had also cut down some tal trees, and certain other persons stated that the Sahebs had forcibly sown indigo on some rented lands near their houses, and they showed all those places to the Magistrate. Next, proceeding along that road to Udura, he saw the deserted homesteads of the great number of the inhabitants who have been compelled by the Saheb's oppressions to leave that village. Some of these men who live near the place, Enamaddi, Kasimaddi, Afel Molla and others, appeared before the Magistrate, and said weeping—"We have left the homestead of our ancestors, because the Saheb's oppression was unbearable." He also saw for himself and heard from others how this Binodpur-Mahamadpur road is repaired annually, and when returning from Udura saw the deserted homesteads of the ryots of Talyabaria, and found what was also told him by the villagers that the money drawn by the Saheb and his servants from the road cess fund for the purpose of making roads in that village as also in the villages of Dakshinpara and Sistijdia, had been spent neither in making roads nor in repairing them.

The Court again sat at half-past four. In connection with the enquiry held at Udura, it should be stated that Kaji Gauhar Ali too, the Saheb's mukhtear, who resides near that village, has deposed that "many people have actually left the village of Udura." On the same day the Police Saheb attended the Court, and the Magistrate made a proposal to

the effect that if the Saheb no longer practised oppression, and tried to exact forced labour, the other cases might be settled by arbitration. And the Deputy Baboo was asked to try to bring this about.

On the same day an application was made praying that no case of the Saheb or any of his amla might be tried by the Deputy Baboo, and that such cases be transferred to some Court in Jessore or any other district. The application was rejected possibly because there were no good grounds for it.

After consultation with the Police Saheb, an application was made for requiring the leaders of the ryots' party (about 50 in number) who were alleged to have committed oppression on the Saheb's amla to furnish securities and recognizances. At the suggestion of the Police Saheb the application was sent to the Inspector Baboo for enquiry.

On the evening of the same day the Magistrate proceeded to Nalia, the residence of Madhu Biswas. Mr. Grey, the indigo planter, was present, and Mr. Watt, the owner of a quarter share of this Kuthee, came to Chaulia Dabi and sent the chaise (?) kept in that place to fetch the Magistrate, who, however, informed him with regret that for want of time he was unable to accept his invitation.

At half-past seven on the morning of the 10th November, the Magistrate, accompanied by the Deputy Magistrates of Magura and Narail, inspected the house of Madhu Biswas, the same whose petition to Government against Mr. Selby in 1883 led the Lieutenant-Governor to admit the existence of oppression and to warn Mr. Selby. This man, who thus incurred Mr. Selby's displeasure, has been compelled by him to leave his homestead. The Magistrate saw and was also told by five or six people in the neighbourhood that Mr. Selby with his co-sharers had pulled down the house, cut down the trees, and sown indigo on the homestead. The Magistrate returned by that road to Jessore.

56. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd November, thinks that the different associations and public bodies of Calcutta should join in according a fitting reception to Prince Albert Victor at Calcutta,

Prince Albert Victor's reception in Calcutta.

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as they did on the occasion of the visits of his father and uncle. Let the Municipality give what it thinks best, and then let the Trades Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Commissioners, the British Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Defence Association, and other public bodies, raise money for the reception by public subscription. The money so raised should be spent in illumination and fireworks. The Sheriff should therefore call a public meeting at an early date.

57. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārani*, of the 25th November, says that while competition between boys and boys is very good in its results, that between boys and adults is productive of pure mischief to

Competition between England and India.

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the former. And it is in an unequal competition of this latter description that Indians are now engaged both as regards trade and admission into the Civil Service. The authorities say that they have opened the Civil Service to Indians by establishing a competitive test, but the people of India see that the facility thus afforded them is no real facility, but only an apparent one given by the rulers with a view of acquiring reputation for justice. As regards trade, the competition between Englishmen and Indians is no less unequal. It is competition between manufacturers trained by centuries of practice and manufacturers who have yet to learn the very alphabet of the manufacturing art. The English manufacturer knows how to employ at a profit lakhs and lakhs of rupees, and prepare fine fabrics out of the coarsest materials; but the Indian manufacturer does not know how to employ his

few thousands, or to produce marketable fabrics out of the finest materials. Such competition can by no means be tolerated if the interests of the Indian manufacturer are taken into consideration. The Indian customer cannot be expected to look to the interests of the Indian manufacturer, because he is too poor to give preference to any other consideration than that of cheapness. It is for the Government, therefore, to look to the interests of the Indian manufacturer. Government can easily keep the free-trade principle in abeyance till the Indian manufacturer is strong and skilled enough to compete with the English manufacturer. This unequal competition, so injurious to Indian industry, ought to cease.

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58. The same paper says that the people of Calcutta are eagerly looking forward to the 3rd January 1890, when Prince Albert Victor will arrive at their town. The writer heartily prays to God that the Prince's Indian visit may be a source of happiness to him, and that the proofs of devotion and affection which will be given by Indians may inspire him with some love and compassion for them.

59. The same paper refers to the murder of one Selim Mullick, of Gouripore, by certain soldiers of the Dum-Dum Cantonment on the night of the 7th November last, and remarks that it is very strange that the murderers have not yet been detected. Soldiers are not allowed to leave their cantonment after 9 o'clock at night, and it is therefore very strange that no guard knows who went out of the cantonment on that night. It does not also speak well for the Cantonment authorities that they cannot ascertain who wasted the large quantity of cartridge which has been found in Selim's hut, in the field, and in other places. All this is very disgraceful to the Cantonment authorities. The writer also refers to the riot lately committed at Serampore by some soldiers of the Barrackpore Cantonment.

These two occurrences have greatly alarmed the people living around the cantonment. It has become difficult for them to protect their lives, properties, and honour. The Commander-in-Chief is requested to find out and punish the offenders in these two cases, and to take steps for preventing the recurrence of such cases in future. It will be a great disgrace to him if he cannot do so.

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60. The same paper says that Mr. Cooke, the Magistrate of Hooghly, lately fined a native clerk 10 rupees for having embraced one of his friends in the native fashion called *kolakuli*. He, indeed, remitted the fine when he came to know what *kolakuli* is, but the incident shows how ignorant English Civilians are of native manners.

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61. The same paper says that Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of Midnapore, has contradicted the report that he ordered a man to be beaten with a shoe in open Court. But how did this originate? The correspondent who first published the report should now state whether he witnessed the occurrence himself, or only heard of it from others.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADBAHIKA,
Nov. 14th, 1889.

62. The *Samvadbāhikā*, of the 14th November, notices with pleasure that the revenue money-order system has worked well in the Balasore district as shewn by the results of the last *latbundi*.

SAMVADBAHIKA.

63. The Editor of the same paper takes exception to that portion of the Government Resolution on the working of District Boards, wherein it is stated that the relations between the Deputy Inspector of

The Government Resolution on the working of the District Boards.

Schools, Balasore, and the District Board of Balasore, were far from cordial, and remarks that he is not aware of any instance which may be construed to mean or suggest anything resembling strained relationship.

64. Alluding to the annual gathering of men and women at the Balighat on the Burabalong river in Balasore for the purpose of bathing and offering sacred oblations on the morning of the Kartik Purnima, the *Uriya and Navasamvād*, of the 13th November, complains that common and promiscuous accommodation made for men and women presents a spectacle against public decency, and may, at times, lead to accidents, and suggests that there should be two ghâts or bathing platforms, one for the male and the other for the female pilgrims.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 13th, 1889.

65. The same paper highly approves of the policy of the Government of India in dismissing Baboo Tinkari Banerji who, though in the service of Her Majesty, had the audacity to own a journal named the *Prajabandhu*, which, lying secure under French protection at Chandernagore, attempted to incite the feelings of its British Indian readers against Her Majesty's Government in a culpable manner, and suggests that the policy should be extended to every part of British India without distinction of creed or colour.

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NAVASAMVAD.

66. The *Dipaka*, of the 16th November, accounts for the absence of a large number of the members of the District Boards from the sittings of those Boards by remarking that the presence of the District Magistrate in the chair of the District Board is an obstacle in the way of a regular attendance of a large number of independent members of progressive views, who would otherwise attend its meetings regularly, and express their opinions freely and without being cowed down by the awful presence of a higher official.

DIPAKA,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

67. The *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 16th November, and the *Dipaka*, of the same date, notice in detail the proceedings of a general meeting of the Orissa Association at Cuttack, convened at the request of the Secretary of that Association, with the object of ascertaining the principles of settlement which the Government should adopt in the ensuing general settlement of the Orissa Province, and of protecting the interests of landlords and tenants in so far as they are liable to be affected thereby. The Association resolved to correspond with the Government on the subject.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 16th, 1889.

ASSAM PAPERS.

68. The *Paridarshak*, of the 18th November, says that Mr. Wilson, the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, is not the only educational officer who shows partiality and want of good sense in the selection of examiners. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are no less guilty of this offence within their respective jurisdictions. If a list of examiners for the last ten years is prepared, it will show all the great irregularity in their appointment, besides proving that ability and experience are overlooked, and only favourites are appointed examiners in order to enable them to make some money. What claim have clerks to examinerships when there are so many competent teachers in the department? Defects in setting questions have also been repeatedly noticed; and that certainly means want of competent examiners. It is because unworthy men are appointed examiners that Mr. Wilson does not publish lists of examiners.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 18th, 1889.

69. The same paper says that the recent rainfall in Sylhet has done much good to the paddy crop, and has removed the fear of its being damaged by insects.

PARIDARSHAK.

The prospect of the crops in Sylhet this year is very satisfactory, and it seems that fortune has again smiled on this hitherto cursed district.

PARIDARSHAK,
Nov. 18th, 1889.

70. The same paper has learnt that there is a boat at the ferry at Lalabazar, but no ferryman to take people across the ferry. This has caused serious public inconvenience, which the authorities are requested to remove.

The ferry at Lalabazar.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 30th November 1889.